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parum angustatae, pallide fuscidulae, usque 50 *u* longae, 3.5 *u* crassae.

Ad folia viva *Polygoni avicularis* L., Juli, 1883. Sporis brevioribus, fuscidulis, hyphisque brevioribus, etc., a Cercospora polygonacea E. et E. bene distincta; cum Cercospora Polygonorum Cke. non comparanda.

CREPIDOTUS RUFO-LATERITIUS Bresadola in litt. ad me.—Pileus membranaceus, resupinatus, raro reflexus, cupularis, 2—4 millim. latus, glaber, lateritio-rufidulus, margine lobato. Lamellae latae, ventricosae, valde distantes, in puncto excentrico concurrentes, utrinque rotundatae, concolores acie alba. Sporae ovatae, flavidae, 10—12 *u* longae, 8 *u* crassae.

Ad corticem *Crataegi crus-galli* L., Februar, 1884.

ÆCIDIUM CERASTII Winter nova species. — Pseudoperidia supra faciem foliorum inferiorem totam dense spara, interdum praecipue secus nervum primarium stipata, sine macula, sed folium totum decolorantia, semiimmersa, patellaeformia, late aperta, margine crenulato incisoque, late recurvo, albida. Sporae angulato-rotundatae, tenuissime verruculosae, aurantiaceae, 17—22 *u* diam.

Ad folia viva *Cerastii nutantis*, Reff. Mai. 1885.

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF CYLINDROSPORIUM.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

CYLINDROSPORIUM, Unger, Em.* *Cylindrospora*, Ung. Exanth, p. 166.—Of this genus, as now understood, Saccardo, in Syll. III, describes eighteen species and defines the genus as follows:

"Acervula (collections of hyphæ and conidia) subepermidal, white or pallid, disciform or subeffuse. Conidia filiform, hyaline, continuous, generally flexuous." This character, so far as the conidia are concerned, should be emended for the conidia, at first generally nucleate, become in some cases certainly, possibly in all, one or more septate. The subepidermal origin of the conidia is the essential character separating this genus from *Cercospora*. In *Glœosporium* the spores are shorter and thicker and are mixed with a viscous fluid which, expelled with them, dries into little resin-like heaps on the surface of the matrix. The following species of *Cylindrosporium* have thus far been found in this country:

1. CYLINDROSPORIUM VERATRINUM, Sacc. & Winter, Rab-Winter's Fungi Eur. 2879, Sacc. Syll. III, p. 740.

Acervuli minute, innate, seriate, irregular. Hyphæ filiform. Conidia bacillary, curved, rounded at the ends, 75—90 x 3½—4½ *u*, 2—3-septate, not constricted, hyaline, expelled in white tufts or heaps which form narrow,

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*The *Cylindrosporium* of Preuss in Linn. 1851, is, as we judge from the figure of *C. longipes*, in Sturm's Flora III, 29, p. 69, tab. 35, synonymous in part, at least, with *Chalara*.

white lines or striæ, ½—1 cm. long, on each side of which the leaf is slightly discolored.

On living leaves of *Veratrum viride*, Adriondac Mts., N. Y. (Peck).

2. CYLINDROSPORIUM SCROPHULARIÆ, S. & E., Mich. II, p. 575.

Spots minute, white with a broad, discolored margin. Acervuli small, subepidermal. Conidia filiform, curved, 30—40 x 1½—2 *u*, 3-nucleolate, becoming 1—3-septate, hyaline arising from a slender, vaguely branched mycelium.

On leaves of *Scrophularia nodosa*, Pennsylvania (Martin), Illinois, (Hart.) *Septoria Scrophularia*, West, occurs on the same spots and has spores much like those of the *Cylindrosporium* only narrower (1 *u*), and usually more or less bent.

3. CYLINDROSPORIUM MICROSPILUM, Sacc. & Winter, Miscellanea Mycologica, p. 16.

Spots circular, very small, white with a narrow, dark margin. Acervuli innate, amphigenous, punctiform, pale. Conidia bacillary, somewhat curved, rounded at each end, 50—60 x 4 *u*, spuriously 4—6-septate, hyaline.

On oak leaves, Missouri (Demetrio).

4. CYLINDROSPORIUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, Hark., Bull. Cal. Acad., Feb. 1884, p. 32.

Hypophyllous, covering nearly the whole surface of the affected leaflets, oozing out in tendrils. Conidia cylindrical, attenuated at each end, with several vacuoles, 40—70 x 4—5 *u*.

On living leaves of *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, Sunol, Cal. (Harkness.)

5. CYLINDROSPORIUM GEI, Farlow. Appalachia, vol. III, p. 250.

Spots small, distinctly limited. Hyphæ hyaline, amphigenous, very numerous from a dense, subparenchymatous mass of threads, making their way through the stomata, forcing apart the closing cells, slender, about 75—115 *u* long, scarcely 3 *u* in diameter, simple or branching, ending in very long (80—110 *u*) filiform, hyaline conidia, which are straight or irregularly bent.

On leaves of *Geum radiatum*, var. Peckii, White Mts., N. H. (Farlow).

6. CYLINDROSPORIUM RUBI, Ell. & Morgan, n. s.

Spots amphigenous, brownish-gray and definite above (2—3 mm.), sometimes confluent, nearly concealed below by the tomentum of the leaf. Acervuli epiphyllous, punctiform, subcutaneous, then suberumpent, pale. Spores filiform, narrower at one end, nearly straight or more or less curved, 3—5-(mostly 3-) septate, hyaline, 40—55 x 2½ *u* at the thickest part. Hyphæ rudimentary and obscure.

On living leaves of *Rubus strigosus* (cult.), Wis. (Dr. J. Brown.)

7. CYLINDROSPORIUM CIRCINANS, Winter, n. s.

Acervuli epiphyllous, large, applanate, generally circinately or concentrically crowded, more rarely irregularly gregarious, rotundate-angular or irregular, often confluent, forming brownish or dirty gray circles or spots, sometimes as much as 15 mm. in diameter, with an elevated, rather obscure, flexuous border. Spores cylindric-fusiform, rather acute at each end, sparingly septate, hyaline, often flexuous, 20—30 x 1½ *u*.

On living leaves of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, Perryville, Mo., May, 1884 (C. H. Demetrio).

8. CYLINDROSPORIUM FRAXINI (E. & K.), Journ. Myc. I, p. 2, sub Cercospora.

Further observation shows that the origin of the conidia in this species is subepidermal and that it is really a *Cylindosporium*, as that genus is now understood. It was described as follows:

Scattered over the lower surface of the leaf on small, rusty brown spots, limited by the veinlets of the leaf and forming at length, by confluence, much larger (½—1 cm.) patches with an irrregular outline. The leaf is also mottled above with rusty brown in which small, light colored spots mark the position of the denser tufts beneath. Hyphæ densely tufted, nearly hyaline, short, (16—26 *u*) lax, slightly swollen at the base, bearing the cylindrical, nearly hyaline (with a slight yellowish tinge) 3—4 septate, granular and nucleate conidia, 70—100 x 5—6 *u*, more or less curved and ends obtuse. Accompanied by an immature *Sphærella* of which it is probably the conidial stage.

On *Fraxinus viridis*, Kansas (Kellerman).

Possibly Cercospora Toxicodendri, Ell., may also be referred to Cylindrosporium.

HOST PLANTS.

Fraxinus viridis (C. Fraxini, E. & K.) 8.
Geum radiatum (C. Gei, Farlow) 5.
Glycyrrhiza lepidota (C. Glycyrrhizæ, Hk.) 4.
Oak leaves (C. microspilum, S. & W.) 3.
Rubus occidentalis (C. Rubri, Ell. & Morg.) 6.
Sanguinaria Canadensis (C. circinans, Winter) 7.
Scrophularia nodosa (C. Scrophulariæ, S. & E.) 2.
Veratrum viride (C. veratrinum, S. & W.) 1.

A NEW GENUS OF PYRENOMYCETES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

Among the published species of *Sphæronoma*, we find two that are ascigerous, and for their reception the following new genus is proposed.

HYPSOTHECA, Ell. & Everhart.—Perithecia (stroma?) subulate, stylosporiferous at base and with a medial or subapical enlargement above containing the ascigerous nucleus. This latter character will distinguish the proposed genus from Ceratostoma. *Caliciopsis*, Pk., is also closely allied but is placed by its author among the *Discomycetes*.